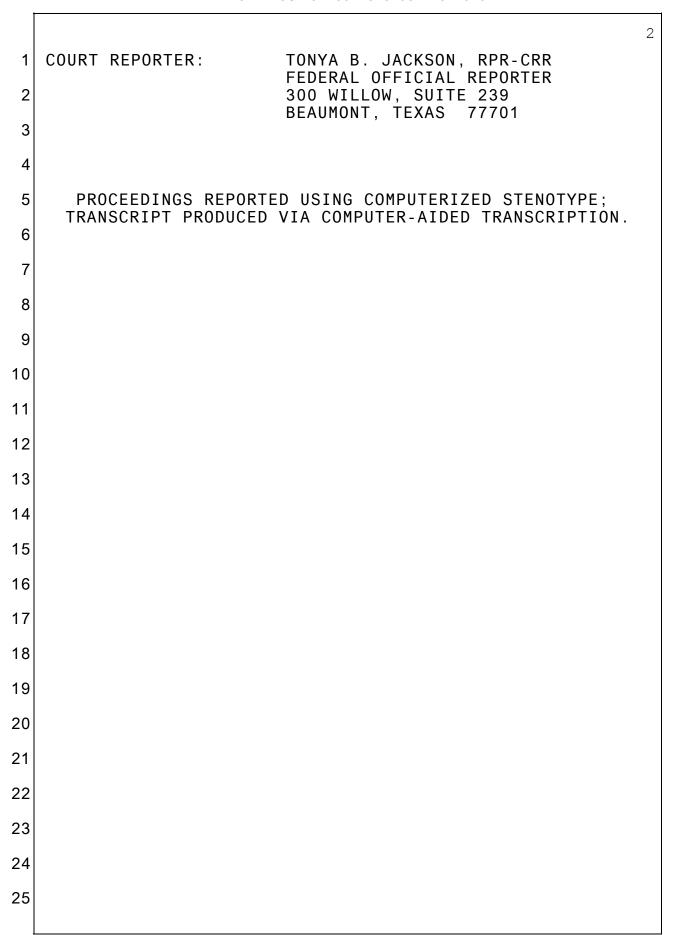
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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS							
2	MARSHALL DIVISION							
3								
4	DROPLETS, INC.   DOCKET NO. 2:11CV401							
5	JANUARY 8, 2015 VS.							
6	1:06 P.M.							
7	EBAY, INC., ET AL   MARSHALL, TEXAS							
8								
9	VOLUME 1 OF 1, PAGES 1 THROUGH 55							
10	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE							
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROY S. PAYNE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE							
12								
13								
14	APPEARANCES:							
15	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: JOSHUA WRIGHT BUDWIN JAMES E. QUIGLEY							
16	JENNA ALBERT MCKOOL SMITH							
17	300 WEST 6TH STREET SUITE 1700							
18	AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701							
19	FOR THE DEFENDANTS: MELISSA SMITH							
20	GILLAM & SMITH 303 SOUTH WASHINGTON AVENUE							
21	MARSHALL, TEXAS 75670							
22	JOHN BARR CHRISTOPHER SHIELD							
23	BRACEWELL & GUILIANI 711 LOUISIANA STREET							
23	SUITE 2300							
	HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002							
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	1	I'm not aware of any outstanding issues from either side.
	2	THE COURT: All right. So, you have I've
	3	got a copy of Plaintiff's Ninth Amended Trial Exhibit
	4	List. And defendants agree that that's an accurate
01:07PM	5	recitation of the status of those exhibits?
	6	MR. SHIELD: Yes, your Honor.
	7	THE COURT: And, Mr. Budwin, you have seen the
	8	defendants' most recent amended trial exhibit list?
	9	MR. BUDWIN: Yes, your Honor. I believe it
01:07PM	10	was filed or was going to be filed soon. I think we saw
	11	it and we approved it, but maybe it hasn't been filed
	12	yet.
	13	THE COURT: All right. As long as you are in
	14	agreement with its contents, then we're good on that.
01:08PM	15	I noticed there are a few items that were
	16	carried last time, and those we'll get a written
	17	ruling out on those promptly.
	18	So, is there anything else besides the
	19	deposition designations that the plaintiff thinks we need
01:08PM	20	to take up today?
	21	MR. BUDWIN: That's all I'm aware of, your
	22	Honor.
	23	THE COURT: Mr. Shield, on your side? Or
	24	Mr. Barr?
01:08PM	25	MR. BARR: Sorry, your Honor. There was just

5 one issue, and I don't think it's really an issue. I was 2 wondering if the parties play video depositions at trial, 3 is it okay to have the transcript show up at the bottom 4 of the video? THE COURT: You know, that -- I find that 5 01:08PM that's helpful to the jury. The only real question would 6 be is whether there's some issue about whether it's an accurate depiction of what's in the transcript. if -- but unless there's an issue about the accuracy of it, I think that the court would appreciate that. 01:09PM 10 11 MR. BARR: All right. At least one of our witnesses has an accent, and it would be easier for 12 13 everyone probably for it being read while spoken. 14 THE COURT: And I'm assuming that what would 15 play up there is out of the certified deposition 01:09PM 16 transcript. 17 MR. BARR: Yes, sir. 18 So, in that case, there should be THE COURT: 19 no issues. 20 MR. BUDWIN: We agree, your Honor. 01:09PM There's no issues with that. 21 22 THE COURT: All right. Good. Thank vou. 23 All right. Then, Mr. Budwin, if you want to address your objections to their deposition designations; 24 25 and then I'll give them a chance to take the lead with 01:09PM

6 1 respect to their objections. 2 MR. BUDWIN: Thank you, your Honor. 3 One point of clarification briefly is, you know, there have been several back-and-forths between the parties on designations and meet and confers and further 01:09PM 6 narrowing. We received the most recent narrowing from the defendants from what was a substantial volume of testimony and is still a relatively large volume of testimony late last night, and our team was busy working with that -- there was a joke about Mr. Quigley sending 10 01:10PM 11 e-mails at 5:00 o'clock this morning to Mr. Barr related to it -- right up to the time of the hearing. 12 13 paralegals are actually still printing the transcripts, and we hope to have some of them brought over. 14 It's been 15 a lot of work dealing with the cut-downs that were made 01:10PM to the deposition objections and designations. 16 And what 17 I would ask and see if we can have agreement on is that the testimony that's designated after today and has been 18 19 ruled upon is the testimony that will be played. Because what we had before was defendants had designated a large 01:10PM 20 21 number -- let's say a couple of pages in a row and then 22 they cut their designations so it was only a portion of 23 We had to go back this morning and counter-designate some of that because we thought it was 24

needed for completeness or whatever. And if there's

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01:10PM

7 further cut-downs, we're concerned that we're going to 2 have this substantial time crunch again dealing with responding to those cut-downs. 4 So, what I would propose is it's either you're going to play everything that's deemed designated and 01:11PM accepted at this point unless the parties agree to further cut-downs; but if there's no agreement to the further cut-down, then each party should have to play the sum total of what's designated after the hearing today. Your Honor, if I could address 10 MR. BARR: 01:11PM 11 First of all, I think I'll say that I think it's fair that both sides worked very hard on this and there 12 13 was substantial back and forth and reductions on both 14 sides and both sides worked late into the night, which is 15 how I knew that Mr. Quigley was sending e-mails early 01:11PM 16 this morning. 17 THE COURT: I assume that that's correct. 18 MR. BARR: But secondly, your Honor, we don't 19 agree with this proposal because obviously I think the plaintiffs should have to designate whatever testimony 01:11PM 20 21 they want to play now and that would include things that 22 would be respondent to things that we would play if we're 23 going to play that testimony that needs to be optionally complete or responded to. Obviously as this case 24

proceeds, especially since we're the defendants and we go

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second, we may have to cut people's time based on how much time we have left, based on how much time the live witnesses take, and I don't think that the plaintiffs should be able to say that the witnesses of the defendants that we -- as of right now we have to make our decision as to who we're going to put on and how much time they're going to spend. We should be able to manage our case as we need to as it goes along. If they want to play something in their case, they can play whatever they want in their case.

THE COURT: Well, I will agree with you with two footnotes. One, if there is an indication that either side is overdesignating by any considerable amount in order to sort of hide the ball, then that's an issue that we can address but -- I'm not hearing that at this point but if you -- if either side thinks they can show that, then that's something for which the court might have a remedy.

And the other thing would be I think we need to build in a time schedule with respect to the designations so that if either party decides to significantly alter what they had previously designated, that the other side will have a chance to look at it and decide whether or not they think that under the rule of completeness they need some part of that in. Maybe we've

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9 already got that established. 2 MR. BARR: I think we do, your Honor, have 3 And frankly -- and somebody correct me if I'm wrong; but at least the depo excerpts I've seen, I don't 5 think any of them are longer than 15 or 20 minutes for 01:13PM any particular witness. So, I don't think this is an 6 issue where we're going to have -- I mean, some of these are like 8 minutes long. So, I don't think we're going to have an issue of an hour's testimony has been 10 designated and now it's cut down to 5 minutes. I don't 01:13PM 11 think that's what we're talking about here. THE COURT: Well, and that's fine. 12 13 If -- so, Mr. Budwin, tell me why -- why do 14 you feel that the schedule that's in place now in terms 15 of notice of the -- what's going to be offered to the 01:14PM jury won't accommodate what you need? 16 17 Thank you, your Honor. We talked MR. BUDWIN: about this at the first pretrial. And the schedule 18 19 that's presently outlined, which we objected to initially but our objection was overruled, is that the 01:14PM 20 21 designations -- the final designations to be played will 22 be exchanged at 1:00 p.m. the day before they're going to 23 be played and objections by 6:00. The problem with that is our trial team, including our lead paralegal and our 24

associates, are going to be in court during that time.

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It's going to make it very difficult for us to respond to substantial changes that are being made to those designations, which is why we had originally proposed building in more time, that designations would be exchanged, you know, maybe by 5:00 p.m. the night before they're going to be used with objections by 10:00 o'clock that night, as opposed to the 1:00 p.m./6:00 p.m. during court the day before.

THE COURT: Well, the -- so, you're talking

MR. BUDWIN: Yes. So, right now it's 1:00 p.m. the day before. 5:00 p.m. two days before would give us that night while we're not in court to deal with any further changes and amendments. I mean, just between what we got from the defendants last night until now, it was, you know, five, six, seven hours of work for the three attorneys sitting here and plus our staff; and we're not going to be able to turn that around while we're in trial, which is what we'd have to do under the current schedule.

MR. BARR: Your Honor, this was an issue we discussed at the first pretrial when they asked for, I think, 48 hours before; and the problem is that we'd have to designate before we even start -- long before we start This is only nine hours per side.

8 9 about 5:00 p.m. two days before. 01:15PM 10 11 12 13 14 15 01:15PM 16 17 18 19 01:15PM 20 21 22 23 24 25 our case. 01:15PM

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	1	THE COURT: And I'm not inclined to make it
	2	your designations be due two days before, but one
	3	possibility would be to give the receiving party a little
	4	more time past 6:00 to note their objections.
01:16PM	5	MR. BARR: And that would be fine, your Honor.
	6	I'm happy with how much time do you 10:00 o'clock?
	7	MR. BUDWIN: If we could have until
	8	10:00 o'clock we'll try to get them out earlier if we
	9	can that would be better.
01:16PM	10	THE COURT: And if you can live with that,
	11	then we'll just adjust it in that fashion.
	12	MR. BARR: I'm getting some daggers from my
	13	table over here.
	14	How about 8:30? Would that be okay?
01:16PM	15	THE COURT: I mean, I do think that
	16	10:00 o'clock is a little on the late side to be getting
	17	the objections.
	18	MR. BUDWIN: We agree to 8:30.
	19	THE COURT: All right. Then we'll just adjust
01:16PM	20	the schedule to show that the time will be moved from
	21	6:00 p.m. back to 8:30 p.m. for the party receiving the
	22	designations to note any objections. And I assume that
	23	would include any requests that additional matter be
	24	included back in for completeness.
01:16PM	25	MR. BUDWIN: Thank you, your Honor. How would

the court like to handle that scenario? Which is some of what we're going to have to deal with today but we'd have to deal with down the line. I mean, for example, if defendants currently have material designated that they de-designate between now and when they're going to play it and then we want to get some of it added, there's probably going to be a dispute over whether it's a completeness objection and it counts toward their time or whether it's a counter and it counts toward our time and that's, I think, a lot of what we're faced with here today and frankly I don't want to be bothering the court with that, you know, the morning of.

THE COURT: You know, other than the bothering the court with it, I don't know what -- what would you propose? I can say you'll flip a coin and...

MR. BUDWIN: I mean, my proposal would be something like if it's designated now and a party de-designates it and the other party wants to have that material designated, that it should be presumptive as a 106, with the ability of the other party to rebut that if they don't think it's actually a 106 completeness.

THE COURT: You know, obviously if -- you know, that just changes which side will be playing games with the time. I think that the best we can do is say that you need to try and work it out; and if you can't

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Honor, he is one of the inventors of the patents.

And the first objection, Mr. Diaz, if we can have page 14, lines 2 through 11 on the screen. And if you can blow up 2 through 11, help me see it.

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So, defendants have now designated this testimony, handing Mr. Baskin the patent. They previously had designated lines 12 through 17 which we're asking be included under the rule of completeness where Mr. Baskin simply explains -- I'm sorry -- his role in drafting the patents. Has he seen the patent, what was your role in drafting the patent is 12 through 17, which is what we ask be designated under the rule of completeness.

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THE COURT: All right. Just so I can understand the dynamics here, you're not objecting to anything. You're just asking that the jury be shown certain additional lines. And the reason you're framing it as a 106 instead of as a counter-designation is because you want the time to be counted against the defendant?

MR. QUIGLEY: I think the -- we do want the time to be counted against the defendants but the reason is -- and I think we'll see this later with other objections that we have with Mr. Baskin and the other inventors -- is that a number of defendants' questions go

16 I'm understanding right, then, all of your 106 objections would just be counter-designations. 3 MR. QUIGLEY: Correct, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Shield and Mr. Barr, do you -- with the understanding that they're going to be 01:23PM 6 part of the plaintiff's case timewise, do you have any objection to that? 8 No, your Honor. MR. SHIELD: 9 THE COURT: Okay. What's next, Mr. Quigley? 10 MR. QUIGLEY: In Mr. Baskin's transcript, if 01:23PM 11 we could go to page 173, line 7. We're objecting to the testimony beginning here, your Honor, and running through 12 13 line 21 of page 174, with some spaces in between on there, of defendants' designation list. We believe that 14 15 these questions go towards claim construction. We 01:23PM believe that the court construes the claims, not the 16 inventors, and the court here has construed the claims 17 and to the extent that defendants wanted additional claim 18 19 terms construed, they could have asked the court to do 20 01:24PM SO. 21 So, we can see here "What does it mean that 22 the presentation information is based on second 23 information," lines 7 through 9. That language is right from the '745 patent, claim 1. 24

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THE COURT: Let me hear from the defendant

their response on the relevancy and 403 objection.

MR. SHIELD: First, your Honor, it's the inventors; and all the inventors testified that they had only seen the '745 patent. They hadn't reviewed the others; they didn't know about it. So, these claims are the only ones we can ask about to understand what their invention is. The inventors were asked what their invention is so that we can understand what the scope is supposed to be properly and the invention can be explained to the jury.

The problem is -- and it really goes to an enablement issue -- the inventors didn't understand their claims; and they talk about, "Well, in my computer" -- we'll have probably several of these today. "As a computer programmer, I've never seen these terms. They're not used regularly." And those all go to enablement issues that are, you know, at issue with invalidity.

inventors understand all the language in the claims?

MR. SHIELD: Well, the inventors are supposed to sign an oath saying that they understand what their invention is when it's filed with the patent office and that they possess their invention.

THE COURT: Well, but the inventors aren't on

THE COURT: Why does it matter whether the

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trial here.

MR. SHIELD: Right, but the inventors who were involved with filing the application -- if it was -- they didn't possess it at the time they filed it, that's an enablement issue.

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THE COURT: Isn't enablement whether or not it is set forth in the specification?

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MR. SHIELD: Correct, that the claims can be understood by a person of skill in the art based on the The inventors should know more about specification. their invention than anyone because they had the knowledge that went into the specification and the So, when the inventors have no understanding of their claims or what's in their patent, it goes to whether or not the patent adequately discloses to the public what their invention is.

THE COURT: And can you cite me any law that

Well, it's actually relied upon MR. SHIELD: by our experts, your Honor, related to invalidity issues. And part of what they're talking about is their skill in the art and they're talking about the fact that the inventors who also are skilled in the art, according to the plaintiff's definition of a person of ordinary skill

says if an inventor doesn't understand the language of

the claims, that the invention is not enabled?

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in the art, whether or not they understood it.
                                                           So, it's
         not our expert saying, "I don't understand what it is.
         I'm skilled in the art." It's actually looking at --
         these are the inventors. So, it's not just me, an
                  If the inventors didn't understand what it was,
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         it wasn't adequately disclosed to the public to show that
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         they possessed their invention.
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                    THE COURT: All right. And do you have any
         case law that you think is particularly pertinent to
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         testimony of an inventor with respect to the enablement
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         issue?
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                    MR. SHIELD:
                                  No, your Honor, we don't have it
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                    I'm sorry. We can brief that issue for you,
         with us.
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         though.
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                    THE COURT:
                                 That's all right. I just wondered
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         if you did.
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                    Let me let Mr. Quigley respond.
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                    MR. QUIGLEY: I mean, as your Honor I think
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         caught on, the issue of enablement is reading the
         specification, not an inventor who hasn't read the patent
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         or been involved with Droplets for 15 years and whether
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         they can look at the claim language in isolation and tell
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the defendants' attorneys what that claim language means.

I mean, as many of these inventors testified and as that

quote from Mr. Baskin I showed earlier said, he didn't

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have any involvement in the prosecution. You know, just as in claim construction, inventor testimony is extrinsic evidence. Here, you know, that evidence that they're trying to present is going to be misleading; and the jury isn't going to understand that those inventors aren't required to know what every term in the patent means 15 years after the patent was filed.

THE COURT: Mr. Shield.

MR. SHIELD: There's another issue with a couple of the inventors, your Honor. Mr. Baskin is a stock owner in Droplets and he stands to gain money if Droplets is successful and there is deposition testimony related to that fact. So, they're an admission against interest, also.

THE COURT: That certainly addresses a hearsay objection, but it doesn't address relevance. I don't see a hearsay objection; so, I don't think we need to go to whether or not it's an admission.

I do not see any relevance of this testimony to an enablement defense. So, I'm going to sustain the plaintiff's objection.

MR. QUIGLEY: Your Honor, in order to short-circuit a number of our objections, we think that -- there's a bucket here with these types of questions and answers regarding claim terms. We would

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suggest that the Baskin testimony -- if you'd like for me to list it, I can list it and defendants can tell me if they disagree with my bucket.

THE COURT: Well, let's go on to the next one at least so we can make sure.

MR. QUIGLEY: Sure. So, if we can just continue, Mr. Diaz, down 173-07. There's more in that passage, through 174-21.

You can see line 21, page 173, "Do you know how the presentation information is based on an operating environment?" Again this is claim language they're asking the inventor about.

And here, "If you look to the next limitation in claim 1, it discusses presenting the fourth information. Do you see that?"

MR. BARR: Your Honor, we agree that this particular one is similar to your last ruling. So, this one is -- we don't agree that there's a bucket that applies to all of these, but this particular one is similar to the last one. So, I think the ruling would be the same on this particular one. But we would like to take each one of them up because we think there is a difference between the questions where we asked the inventor to describe what his invention is without relation to claim terms and the questions where we talk

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"JavaScript" and "VBScript" are not in the claims.

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goes to the heart of what he understood his invention And the problem we have in this case is that we believe that Droplets is arguing that this invention is something that it's not. And, so, the evidence from the inventors, especially an inventor who is an interested party, as to what is and is not what he thought his invention was, we do believe is relevant and is going to be relevant to whether or not there's infringement in So, this particular question and these others this case. I believe that we've just cited are not questions asking about claim terms like the prior set that the court looked at. These deal with a broader question of whether you understand what your invention encompassed.

I'd just point out that I MR. QUIGLEY: It mentions what is claimed, not just what is disagree. your invention. We have no problem and we didn't object to a number of questions about what is your invention, is your invention JavaScript, but not is what is claimed JavaScript.

what the invention is. So -- and I think you can easily and everyone can easily tell what is a word that appears in the claims and what is not. And the words "JavaScript" and "VBScript" do not appear in the claims and we don't believe that they are part of the invention

Well, obviously what is claimed is 01:34PM 20 MR. BARR: 21 22 23 24 25 01:35PM

and that's what the inventors agreed as well. But that's not what's being argued in this case.

So, we could have -- I guess the word "claimed" by your invention, but that's the same as saying that is what your invention is. The claims define the invention. But that doesn't mean that because something is the invention that it is a question about a claim term, because these are not claim terms.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Quigley, tell me:

Do you intend to represent to the jury that JavaScript

and VBScript are covered by your claims?

MR. QUIGLEY: I don't think we intend that -you know, that Droplets invented JavaScript. There may
be implementations of JavaScript web applications that
are accused in this case, but that's a different issue.

THE COURT: Well, and, so, why does this matter, is I guess what I'm trying to figure out.

MR. QUIGLEY: Referring to the claim language again and what the claim language covers. The claim language already says what it covers.

THE COURT: Well, if this -- instead of saying "is not what is claimed," if it said "is not what you invented"?

MR. QUIGLEY: I'm confident they did ask that question and we did not object to that. In the depo

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	1	designations they asked the inventors "Did you invent
	2	JavaScript," "Did you invent HTML," "Did you invent web
	3	browsers?" All of those questions are littered
	4	throughout these depo designations, and those aren't
01:36PM	5	objected to.
	6	THE COURT: And I don't think that whether the
	7	word "claimed" is in there or not matters, and I'm not
	8	going to sustain the objection on that one.
	9	What's next?
01:36PM	10	MR. QUIGLEY: Line 15, asking (reading) is it
	11	correct that the presentation client is not HTML. It's
	12	on this slide right here. "Presentation client" is a
	13	claim term.
	14	MR. BARR: That one, your Honor, is a claim
01:37PM	15	term; and we will agree that's covered by your prior
	16	ruling.
	17	THE COURT: All right.
	18	MR. QUIGLEY: So, 181-10 to 14 would come in
	19	but not 181-15 to 21.
01:37PM	20	MR. BARR: Through 19.
	21	MR. QUIGLEY: 19?
	22	MR. BARR: 19. The next one is the next
	23	question.
	24	THE COURT: So, 181-15 through 18 is out.
01:37PM	25	MR. QUIGLEY: 19, your Honor, I believe.

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	1	MR. QUIGLEY: So, we can agree to withdraw
	2	130, line 7, through 131, line 21?
	3	MR. SHIELD: It will be only an equitable
	4	issue. It will be withdrawn from the jury.
01:39PM	5	MR. BARR: We need to be able to offer it when
	6	we make our equitable case.
	7	THE COURT: That's fine. But it just won't be
	8	played for the jury.
	9	MR. BARR: Yes, your Honor.
01:39PM	10	THE COURT: All right.
	11	MR. QUIGLEY: Just to make it clear, page 130,
	12	line 7, of Dr. Blonder's testimony through line 21 at
	13	page 131 won't be played in front of the jury.
	14	MR. SHIELD: That's correct.
01:39PM	15	MR. QUIGLEY: And the next objection to
	16	Mr. Blonder is line 8 of page 148, begins there; and this
	17	testimony goes through page 152 sorry 153, line 7.
	18	It's kind of long, but it's all related. This is about
	19	what was previously DTX-28 which defendants withdrew, I
01:40PM	20	believe; and this is an article by Mr. Blonder, saying
	21	not-so-nice things about the patent office.
	22	MR. SHIELD: We'll drop those.
	23	MR. BARR: By the way, I don't agree with that
	24	characterization of the article but we have pulled that
01:40PM	25	exhibit and, so, we don't need that testimony.

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         you in a few minutes. Thank you.
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                     (Recess, 1:42 p.m. to 2:09 p.m.)
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                     THE COURT: Mr. Quigley.
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                     MR. QUIGLEY: We were successful in resolving
         all but two or three of objections to defendants'
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         designations.
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                     Just for the record, defendants are dropping
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         for Mr. Bulkin -- sorry. I'll go earlier in time.
         Droplets is dropping its objections to page 79, line 22.
                     THE COURT:
                                 Is this about Mr. Bulkin?
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                     MR. QUIGLEY: Mr. Bulkin.
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                     THE COURT:
                                 Okay.
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                     MR. QUIGLEY: So, page 79, line 22, to
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         page 80, line 8 -- we got to cut that in half kind of.
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         We're going to drop our objection to page 79, line 22,
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         through page 80, line 4; and defendants have agreed to
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         drop their designation for page 80, line 5 through
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         line 8.
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                     THE COURT:
                                 Okay.
                     MR. QUIGLEY: Plaintiff is dropping its
02:10PM
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         objection to page 85, line 23, through page 87, line 4.
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                     THE COURT: All right.
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                     MR. QUIGLEY: Defendants are dropping their
         designation for page 101, line 19, through 102, line 12.
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                     THE COURT: All right.
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art knew at the time, and looking at the claims would have enabled the invention. We just don't think that's the question being asked here.

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MR. SHIELD: This is an interesting one, your Honor, because we've talked about removing all of this discussion about the claims and what he understood about his claims because they're claim terms, and this is actually kind of a cumulation. So, they kind of wanted to keep out any discussion of them actually talking about the claims but he's specifically being asked here as an inventor, having looked at his claims, could he build his invention. It's not asking what a claim means. It's just asking could he as an inventor reading his claims understand his invention.

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THE COURT: All right. And is "he" someone who is being offered as an expert in this field?

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MR. SHIELD: He's not an expert. He's an inventor. And an inventor presumptively has the knowledge of how to practice their patent.

02:13PM **20** 

MR. BARR: And, your Honor, as I understand it -- and I'm sure one of these technical guys will correct me if I'm wrong -- but it's the person with ordinary skill in the art that's supposed to be able to build the invention and I believe that certainly this inventor meets the definition of a person with ordinary

02:13PM **25** 

skill in the art. We can go back and look at his qualifications and education, but I believe here that it's a fairly low bar that the plaintiffs have set as a person of ordinary skill. And I don't believe that's their objection to this designation.

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THE COURT: It relates to the relevance in that whether or not this individual thinks that this particular claim defines a system that he could build. Has a lot to do with why should the jury care.

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MR. QUIGLEY: If, your Honor, I could point out that the inventor is sitting here being asked the question with the claims in isolation and the relevant question is when considering the specification as a whole, not when just looking at a claim from a patent whether you can build it.

02:14PM **15** 

THE COURT: Well, there's nothing in the question that limits him to consideration of the claim.

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actually go through the testimony. We went through and

MR. SHIELD: And, your Honor, we could

02:15PM **20** 

walked through the specification where he, you know, read it; and I asked him, "Did that portion of the

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specification help you understand it any better?" So, it

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wasn't in pure isolation.

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MR. BARR: I think the reason -- to answer your question, your Honor, why does the jury care, I

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think it matters because the plaintiff's expert

Dr. Martin opines that anyone with a bachelor's degree in computer science is a person with ordinary skill in the art and would know how to build these features if they looked at the patent; and here we have someone who meets that definition who said -- and is in fact one of the inventors who says that he could not do so. So, we believe that that rebuts that testimony; and that's why we think that it's relevant.

THE COURT: My concern with it, Mr. Shield and Mr. Barr, is that I think inventor testimony is subject to considerable abuse. It carries the risk of unfair weight in front of the jury, and it -- I understand you are offering this as relevant to an enablement defense?

MR. BARR: It's relevant to an enablement defense. It's also relevant to whether or not these patents, you know, that they're -- the plaintiffs have asserted that these patents -- their expert is going to say that anyone with a bachelor's degree in computer science looking at these patents can build the accused systems; and the reason they have to say that is because the specifics of building the accused feature such as search suggest everyone admits are not in the patent. So, there's a lot of things that are not in these patents that they need in order to build these systems. So,

02:17PM 25 that they need in order to bui

that's his testimony that anyone with a bachelor's degree in computer science knows everything they need to know to build it if they see these patents. So, that's that issue.

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As to the inventor testimony, of course I agree with the court there's case law talking about inventor testimony. However, I think this generally applies when it's being used by the patentee to try to use it offensively against the defendant. using the inventor testimony against the patentee; and I believe that's a different analysis because, you know, they're not using their own person to abuse the system. We're using it against them.

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MR. SHIELD: To clarify, your Honor,

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Mr. Barr's point, usually what happens with inventors is 16 they say they invented more than what's described in the patent.

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THE COURT: I understand that there are differences in the direction in which it's being used, but the concerns are similar.

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> MR. QUIGLEY: At least with respect to claim construction, inventor testimony, whether it favors the patentee or disfavors the patentee, is still considered extrinsic and is still considered less than helpful.

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THE COURT: And this is not really a claim

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construction issue *per se* but, rather, one of enablement. As I understand the test for enablement, it involves the specification and whether or not it provides sufficient description that one of ordinary skill in the art could take and build with an acceptable degree of experimentation; and this question is much more confined than that.

MR. BARR: And, your Honor, that's again I think the second -- well, one of the arguments is enablement. The other relates to the infringement argument that they have made and that is that just the knowledge of a person with a bachelor's degree in computer science supplies the other pieces that are needed to build the accused features with the patents. So, that's what -- this also has value to us for that purpose.

THE COURT: How does that relate to infringement?

MR. BARR: Because we have argued that the patents do not teach -- we don't infringe for a number of reasons, one being that these patents don't cover the features, they don't teach you how to build these features and whether the plaintiff is trying to fill that void by saying through their expert that a person graduating from college with a bachelor's degree in

me get my list back out. Defendants are dropping their

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         designations for Mr. Bulkin beginning on page 70,
         line 23, through page 172, line 2.
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                     MR. SHIELD: Actually line 15.
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                     MR. QUIGLEY: Oh, all the way through 15.
       5
         Okay.
02:22PM
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                     MR. SHIELD: I'm sorry. You read it right.
       7
         I'm sorry. I read it wrong.
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                     MR. QUIGLEY: They're dropping page 170,
         line 23, through page 172, line 2.
                     THE COURT:
      10
                                 Okay.
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                     MR. QUIGLEY: The next witness, your Honor, is
         Mr. Cunningham. And defendants are dropping their
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         designation for Mr. Cunningham beginning on page 70,
         line 7, through line 1 of page 74.
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                     THE COURT: All right.
02:22PM
                     MR. QUIGLEY: And then defendants are dropping
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         their designated testimony from page 76, line 16, through
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         page 84, line 14.
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                     And I just want to point out for the court
         here that there is a mistake in the designation. If you
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         look on page 16, I believe it is, it says page 83,
         line 1, through page 86, line 16. That should actually
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         be page 84, line 16.
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                     THE COURT:
                                 Okay.
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                     MR. QUIGLEY: So, they're dropping their
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	1	MR. QUIGLEY: 93 and 94, those designations
	2	are being dropped.
	3	THE COURT: Okay.
	4	MR. QUIGLEY: I'm sorry, your Honor.
02:24PM	5	THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
	6	MR. QUIGLEY: So, from page 93, line 17,
	7	through page 94, line 16, those are the designations that
	8	are being dropped.
	9	THE COURT: Okay.
02:25PM	10	MR. QUIGLEY: And then page 108, line 23,
	11	through page 110, line 12 through 109-8. I'm sorry.
	12	MR. SHIELD: It's 108-23 to 109-8.
	13	MR. QUIGLEY: Those are being the
	14	designations are being dropped.
02:25PM	15	MR. SHIELD: And then Droplets is dropping its
	16	objection to 109-19.
	17	And then defendants are dropping 110-13 to
	18	110-22.
	19	And just for the record, your Honor, all of
02:25PM	20	these are being dropped pursuant to your previous ruling.
	21	THE COURT: Okay.
	22	MR. QUIGLEY: So, that takes care of
	23	Mr. Cunningham.
	24	Mr. Franco is next, and he doesn't have any
02:26PM	25	non-106 objections which we've already discussed.

40 I believe there's no objection for Goyal, 1 2 for -- I can't say Veera's name. 3 MR. SHIELD: That's Mr. Sekhar. 4 MR. QUIGLEY: Mr. Sekhar. Mr. Lifka, defendants have included a number 5 02:26PM of designations. As your Honor will remember, I think 6 Mr. Lifka has been excluded; so, plaintiffs just generally object to any of Mr. Lifka's testimony being designated and played for the jury. And, your Honor, this was the issue 10 MR. BARR: 02:26PM 11 where the *in limine* -- the plaintiffs had requested some additional documents to be produced and some additional 12 13 witnesses to talk about those documents, and we did that. We produced the documents and the witnesses. 14 And then 15 in limine -- this is Ms. Nair and Mr. Lifka -- the 02:26PM 16 plaintiffs objected that the witnesses should not be able to be used, even though they're going to use the 17 documents, because the witnesses were not listed in the 18 19 initial disclosures. Of course we did list them in the -- they 02:27PM 20 weren't in the initial disclosures because we didn't 21 22 think about them until the plaintiffs said they wanted 23 them but -- at that hearing later and then of course we did list them in our pretrial order and they were listed 24 long more than 30 days before trial as well as deposed. 25 02:27PM

The court excluded those and issued an order. 1 We did file objection to that order which -- on that issue, the exclusion of those two witnesses; and that's pending in front of Judge Gilstrap. But we went ahead 5 and put -- these are the depos we would use if we get to 02:27PM use the witnesses. 6 THE COURT: All right. Well, I -- then those 7 will be ruled on by Judge Gilstrap in connection with 8 your objection. 10 MR. QUIGLEY: Nothing for Moore. 02:27PM 11 The same issue for Ms. Nair. 12 And I will note that I think it was actually 13 in the joint pretrial order that Droplets raised the issue of Mr. Lifka and Ms. Nair, not in the motion 14 15 in limine; but your Honor still ruled. 02:28PM Mr. Rose, there's no objections. 16 17 And the last substantive objection that we have to deal with of Droplets is Dr. Theuerkauf's 18 19 deposition, page 81, line 23, through page 82, line 6. So, this testimony here beginning on page 81, 02:28PM 20 21 line 23, is asking Mr. Theuerkauf whether he has ever 22 been to Marshall before; and I don't think Mr. Theuerkauf 23 has ever represented that he has been or that he has significant ties to Marshall. 24

And, Mr. Diaz, if you can pull up the motion

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02:29PM

in limine ruling, Plaintiff's No. 7.

Now, as your Honor stated here in the middle, when Droplets requested that essentially defendants not be allowed to ask about whether Droplets' witnesses had been to Marshall, your Honor stated it was granted but "Further, this *limine* shall not prevent defendants from probing into a particular witness' connections to Marshall, Texas, if the witness so represents such connections." And Dr. Theuerkauf hasn't represented such connections; so, we don't believe designating testimony simply asking him if he has ever been to Marshall is appropriate.

MR. BARR: And of course the court can read the *limine*, and it was not that we can't inquire into Marshall. They requested that we not say that they filed in Marshall for an improper or underhanded purpose, which of course that's not what we're asking him.

THE COURT: What's the relevance of the question if not to indicate that he has no connection to the place he's filed suit?

MR. BARR: Sure. Well, the relevance is that, you know, of course my client Sears is from Chicago and Overstock is from Salt Lake City and that's going to be evident to the jury and, so, if -- Mr. Theuerkauf here is going to be testifying, I assume by deposition since

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we're talking about this, and we want to point out that Droplets is not a local company and, so, they can't say that "These guys are out of state, and we're local."

THE COURT: Well, isn't there a question that asks him where he lives or works or where he's from?

MR. BARR: There is a question that asks him that; but, of course, he's an employee of this company. And I believe that there -- in fairness, there may be a question asking where they're from, which I think is Plano but...

THE COURT: Yeah. I believe that that question is what this *in limine* was designed to avoid. If they've opened the door by implying that he's from Marshall, then I have no problem with your asking that but I don't think that -- from what I'm hearing and from what I'm not hearing from you, I don't think there's anything in his testimony to imply that he has a connection to Marshall, is there?

MR. BARR: I don't believe so. And I want to make it clear I'm not implying that there's any problem with filing in Marshall. I'm from Tyler myself. But I just wanted to inquire as to everybody's connections with the venue.

THE COURT: Well, I think what this is designed to allow is you to ask anybody where they're

Final Pretrial Conference 1-8-2015 44 from but not to imply that they have no connection to 2 Marshall and certainly this question which says "before you filed suit in Marshall" which definitely draws a relationship between the filing of the suit and his lack 5 of connection. So, I'll sustain that objection. 02:32PM 6 MR. BARR: Thank you, your Honor. 7 MR. QUIGLEY: And that is the totality of plaintiff's objections, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: All right. MR. SHIELD: Let's take up the defendants' 10 02:32PM 11 objections to the plaintiff's designations. 12 Your Honor, we only have two objections to 13 plaintiff's designations. The first one is -- they're both for Mr. Goyal, an Overstock employee. The first one 14 15 is at page 61, line 18, to 62-1. 02:32PM 16 The question from Ms. Albert to Mr. Goyal, an 17 employee of Overstock, is "Do you believe that holders of 18 valid infringed patents should be paid a reasonable 19 royalty?" Mr. Goyal isn't being offered by Overstock for an expert. They haven't designated him as an expert. 02:34PM 20 21 They have not laid any foundation he has any special training in what patents are, what reasonable royalties 22 are, et cetera, and this is highly prejudicial and 23

> Tonya B. Jackson, RPR-CRR 409.654.2833

irrelevant and if it's played for the jury, it's going

to, you know, give a misleading impression regarding

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         Overstock's position in this case.
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                    THE COURT:
                                Tell me about that. What --
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         what's the prejudicial nature of it?
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                    MR. SHIELD: Well, they're asking about
         patents and reasonable royalties to be paid.
                                                       He has no
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         training in it. They've not laid a foundation that he
         would even be able to answer the question. So, they're
         offering it as an improper opinion. It's legal
         conclusions, and it's going to --
                    Sorry, John.
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                    MR. BARR: I was just going to say, your
         Honor, to answer your question, I don't think it's a
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         prejudice issue. It's more that this is a technical
         witness from Overstock, and they're asking him about his
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         personal opinion. He was being a 30(b)(6) deposition, I
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         believe; and they're asking about his personal opinion
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         about holders of valid infringed patents. It has no
         relevance, what he thinks about that.
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                                 Okay. I don't see it as
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                    THE COURT:
         prejudicial, but I do see it as somewhat argumentative to
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         be -- as to a 30(b)(6) witness. I'll sustain that
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         objection.
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                    MR. SHIELD: And then the second one is on
         page 69, line 22. It ends on 71 where he says "No."
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                    Mr. Goyal was asked if he is aware of any
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non-infringing alternatives or substitutes for the inventions of the claimed patents-in-suit. The question itself has several issues because they're asking someone who testified during his deposition that he never read the patents, he, you know, hadn't -- he's not ever filed a patent. And it's once again seeking an opinion from a lay witness regarding non-infringing alternatives when he does not understand what's even being asked of him.

MR. BARR: He is a corporate representative on certain designated issues but he has never read these patents and he's not a lawyer and he has not done any study of the patents. He's here to testify about how Overstock's website works.

He's a corporate representative?

THE COURT: Well, let me just find out if the plaintiffs maintain that this question falls within one of the designated topics for the 30(b)(6) deposition.

Ms. Albert.

THE COURT:

MS. ALBERT: Thank you, your Honor.

First I'd clarify that Mr. Goyal was -- one, was, contrary to what was said earlier, designated as both a 30(b)(6) and a 30(b)(1) deponent. But more to the point, Ms. Salters, defendants' damages expert, opines that there are abundant non-infringing alternatives available; and she cites Mr. Goyal's testimony as one of

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	1	the references that she considered. The fact that there
	2	is testimony from Overstock from a from the designer
	3	of their entire website that
	4	MR. SHIELD: Can you just show what you say
02:37PM	5	she cited?
	6	MS. ALBERT: Will you please pull up the
	7	references cited, Mr. Diaz?
	8	THE COURT: Is there something on there that
	9	refers to this?
02:38PM	10	MS. ALBERT: Yes, your Honor. Ms. Salters
	11	relies on Mr. Goyal as one of the references she
	12	considers for her expert report. In that expert report
	13	she puts forth testimony that is directly contrary to the
	14	testimony here.
02:38PM	15	THE COURT: Okay. I'm I'm not sure why you
	16	just put the last exhibit up. I was not able to
	17	MS. ALBERT: That wasn't the right page. I'm
	18	sorry, your Honor.
	19	THE COURT: All right.
02:38PM	20	MR. BARR: Your Honor, it sounds like the
	21	issue here is that Ms. Salters, as a damages expert, has
	22	attached to her report, as required by the rules, all the
	23	materials that she reviewed in connection with her work
	24	on the case; and she reviewed, I think, all the
02:38PM	25	depositions. There is not, that I'm aware of and I'm

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alternatives exist.

sure counsel will correct me if I'm wrong -- anything in Ms. Salters' report or anybody else's that relies on Mr. Goyal's testimony related to non-infringing alternatives. Certainly she looked at Mr. Goyal's 5 testimony but --6 THE COURT: Well, let me ask -- back to the question I posed originally, Ms. Albert, is there anything in the 30(b)(6) topics that covers the subject of that question? 10 MS. ALBERT: No, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: So, you're not relying upon his being a 30(b)(6) representative. You're saying that 12 13 you're relying upon his status as a responsible employee of the defendant for that area? 14 15 MS. ALBERT: Your Honor, he's a senior director at Overstock; and he is responsible for the 16 17 design of the entire web page. He was designated as to the workings of the accused features; and given his 18 19 position in the industry, he's in a perfect position to know whether or not acceptable, viable, non-infringing 20

MR. BARR: Your Honor, Mr. Goyal testified, first of all, that he had never read any of these patents. To determine if acceptable, non-infringing alternatives exist, he would have to read the patents and

look and see if there's non-infringing alternatives. He said, "I've never seen the patents."

THE COURT: And tell me -- that's been on my mind. Did Ms. Salters study the claims of the patents before she testified about non-infringing alternatives?

MR. BARR: No. She relied on Mr. Gray, who is one of the experts, who did do that and provided an opinion about that, that she had talked to Mr. Gray. So, Ms. Salters relies on Mr. Gray for whether or not there's non-infringing alternatives, in addition to Ms. Salters' relied on Mr. Theuerkauf who testified that the Adobe Flex system was a -- was an infringing thing that was licensed. But the issue here with Mr. Goyal is he's a technical witness. He is not being offered to provide a legal opinion about non-infringing alternatives, which is exactly what that is.

So, earlier when we were talking about we couldn't ask the inventors about what the claim terms mean, how can we now ask another lay witness about what the claims mean who is a third party and has never seen the patents? It's certainly going to be confusing and prejudicial to the jury, and they're asking for a Rule 702 opinion from a lay witness as well.

THE COURT: The reason I made the reference to Ms. Salters is because I have been struggling with the --

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Tonya B. Jackson, RPR-CRR 409.654.2833 her apparent reliance to some degree on the theory that any competitor who hasn't been sued is thereby a non-infringing alternative.

MR. BARR: I don't believe that that is her opinion. I believe that she talked to -- I don't have her opinion in front of me. But I believe that she talked to Mr. Gray who is an expert who did look at non-infringing alternatives.

THE COURT: Good, because that's the way it should work.

MR. BARR: And, also, your Honor, I think it's very important that she mentioned several times she also relied on Mr. Theuerkauf who is one of the plaintiff's -- CFO of the plaintiff who talked about that; and in addition, there's documents that were produced by the plaintiffs that talk about their opinion about other alternatives are out there. I agree with the court, you know, that certainly just -- just because someone hasn't been sued doesn't necessarily mean that it's a non-infringing alternative. But of course if there's someone that hadn't been sued and they've analyzed their product, then that might be a little more to it and might help there so...

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BARR: But as to Mr. Goyal, no one has --

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he has not opined nor has anyone relied on any opinion from him related to non-infringing alternatives or these patents at all. He has only testified as to how Overstock's website works.

MS. ALBERT: Your Honor, that is not the case.

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THE COURT: Well, I think that -- given my understanding of his role in the defendant, I think it's a fair question. I think you can explain through other means that there are other people who do have that knowledge; but I think the plaintiff should be allowed to ask somebody within the defendant company whether or not they're aware of non-infringing alternatives. And if you've got somebody else for the company who has spoken to that, tell me about it.

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MR. BARR: No one from the company has spoken about that because we had -- no one from the company has analyzed these patents which they'd never heard of until they were sued. We have expert witnesses who are going to talk about non-infringing alternatives. In order to determine if there's non-infringing alternatives, you've got to determine if there's infringement. No one from the company has sat down -- and I'm not aware of any case anywhere where it has said that a company is obligated to do this -- is sit down and compare the claims to the accused instrumentalities. We have experts that are

going to testify on that issue.

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And, similarly, no one from the plaintiff is testifying that there's infringement. They don't have any of their witnesses -- their officers and executives, none of them are testifying that we infringe. They're relying on their experts for that purpose.

So, I think to allow a lay witness who has testified in his very deposition when they asked him "Did you look at any of these patents," he said, "No, I haven't" and then to say, "Are you aware of any non-infringing alternatives," he said, "No, I'm not," well, of course he doesn't know. If he doesn't know what's infringing and he doesn't know what the patents say, I don't see how he could have honestly said that he's aware of a non-infringing alternative if he doesn't know what an infringing issue is.

THE COURT: Well, I'd --

MS. ALBERT: Your Honor, let me -- excuse me.

THE COURT: I'd certainly say that is very valid, you know, redirect for the witness; but I would think that if -- if he is the one who would make the decisions about what technology the defendants use in their websites, I don't see how it could be improper to ask him that question.

MR. BARR: Because he didn't make that

02:45PM **25** 

decision based on these patents. The testimony from everyone, including plaintiffs, has been that these patents were never raised until the lawsuits were filed. And we're not obligated to give a witness -- a fact witness patents and make him do an expert opinion which he would not be qualified to do. He's not a lawyer.

THE COURT: All of which is an answer that he can give to that question.

MR. BARR: I just think it's going to be extremely confusing to the jury. If the guy sits up there and says, "I'm not aware of any non-infringing alternatives," they're going to take that to mean that there are none when in fact he hasn't looked for non-infringing alternatives because that wasn't something he was tasked with or obligated to do either. So, that's my point.

THE COURT: And if anybody had asked him that, I would say that's admissible, too.

MR. BARR: I think it would be, but we -- but he hasn't been asked to do that. That would be not his function or his qualification. And it's implying that there are none. The question is unfair because it implies that this is not -- it assumes that he had an obligation to do that and didn't, which he didn't have and hasn't.

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	1	All right. I carried the objections to
	2	Mr. Bulkin on page 167 and 169. I'll take the transcript
	3	and review it and get you the result on that promptly.
	4	What else do we have?
02:47PM	5	MS. ALBERT: Nothing further from the
	6	plaintiff, your Honor.
	7	THE COURT: All right.
	8	MR. SHIELD: Nothing further from the
	9	defendants.
02:48PM	10	THE COURT: Very well. I think that this
	11	afternoon you should be able to receive the jury lists.
	12	Has anybody tried to get those yet?
	13	MS. SMITH: We received it, your Honor.
	14	THE COURT: Okay. Good. Very good.
02:48PM	15	All right. Thank you, and we're adjourned.
	16	(Proceedings adjourned, 2:48 p.m.)
	17	
	18	COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION
	19	I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THIS DATE, JANUARY 8,
	20	2015, THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE
	21	RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.
	22	
	23	
	24	/s/
	25	TONYA JACKSON, RPR-CRR